The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,616.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months .. Rs. 24 } Postage Free.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Cannanore	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopaulpore	31
,, Galle	20	,, Pulo Point	31
,, Negapatam	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for Calicut, Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Guadire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Muhamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corrie, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 15th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA and the 14th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	14, 8	
Port-Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crow" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Due Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 420 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,884 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. JOHN ADAMSON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. John Adamson.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th July, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Carnac Bunder, the following Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron :—

On account and at the risk of Borah Gellabhoy Khanbhoy—

K—Nos. 5-129—30 Cases Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE, COIR AND COIR YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Small Colaba, near Pasta Gullee, on account of whom it may concern, ex s.s. Torino :—

About 800 bags damaged coffee.
34 casks do.
,, 2,000 bundles ,, coir and coir yarn.
A lot of casks in pieces.

Also, at 4 P.M., at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba.

45 bags of damaged coffee.

Purchasers to pay customs duty and other expenses (if any).

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Customs Shed, Elphinstone Bunder, on account of whom it may concern, per s.s. Torino :—

About 65 Bags of damaged Coffee.

Purchasers to pay customs duty and other expenses (if any).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Godown of Hajee General Aboodeen Shenazee, opposite Government Bakery, Fort, on account and at the risk of Thacker Torpull Godoo and Shaw Moolchund Motee.

40 Bags of Assafœtida.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2616 and 2618, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Rustomjee Manockjee Barocha, on or towards the west by the public road called Ghogaree Mohulla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road called Nizampoora Street.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 7th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtin. s.
12 Cases Grey Dhoties.
5 ,, Printed Scarfs.
10 Bales Grey Printers, 36 inch 30 yards.
2 Cases Superior T. Red Cambrics, 9-8 x 24 yards.
5 ,, White Longcloths.
5 ,, White Striped Dorias.
A Sandalwood and 3 Japanese Writing Desks.
A few Waterproof Suits.

By order of the Administrator General, a quantity of office furniture, belonging to the Estate of the late H. W. G. Lawson, Esq., consisting of writing tables, chairs, screens, punkah and sundry other things.

AUCTION SALE of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, in the Shop No. 32, in Meadow Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 32, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock-in-trade of a Merchant, removing his place of business. The Stock consists of cut glassware, such as wine, liquor, champagne, hock and claret glasses, wine coolers, finger cups, salt cellar, butterpots, &c., porcelainware, consisting of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet stands, pickle frames, toastrack, ice pail, cake baskets, candlesticks, &c., revolvers, gun waddings and cartridges, Coward's perfumery of various descriptions, a small quantity of wines, viz., champagne, sherry, port, claret, &c., a quantity of oilmanstores, consisting of fine fruits, pickle, capers, mustard and other preserved provision and shop furniture, such as a large dining table, chairs, glass cases, show cases, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND IRON WORK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, commencing from Marine Line Station, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the following Government Stores, viz., a number of the Back Bay Staging and Iron Works.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1873.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metal; will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description,

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Firearms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had; on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have revoked the POWER of ATTORNEY or MOOKTIARNAMA executed by me in favour of Mr. NANABHOY BOMANJEE SUKLATWALLA, and bearing date the 26th day of June 1869.

Signed (in Persian.)

BEGUM FATIMA SULTAN.

Bombay, 5th July 1873.

NOTIFICATION.—The Senior Magistrate having to-day decided, under Section VII. of the Bombay Municipal Act, that PAYMENT of MUNICIPAL POLICE and LIGHTING RATES to the amount of not less than 50 Rupees by a LANDLORD on behalf of an Occupant amounts to a payment by the Occupant entitling him to vote at the Municipal Elections under Sections IV. and VI. of the Act, I hereby give NOTICE that the LIST of VOTERS will be KEPT OPEN for the entry of Names of such Occupants till SATURDAY, July 12th.

Persons applying to have their names entered under this Notification should bring with them documents to prove that the aforesaid Rates have been paid on their behalf by their Landlords.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th July 1873.

WANTED, for the SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE, a LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

TERMS as follows :—

(1.) Actual Travelling Expenses to Sukkur, provided the joining time prescribed by the Rules of the Public Works Department be not exceeded.

(2.) Salary from date of joining Rs. (550) Five Hundred and Fifty per mensem, with fixed Travelling Allowance at Rs. 150 per mensem.

(3.) Leave, &c., the same as allowed to Officers joining the Public Works Department.

(4.) Six (6) months' notice on either side of termination of Agreement.

Apply by letter, post paid, enclosing authenticated copies of Testimonials to the President of the District Local Funds Committee, Shikarpoor.

N. B.—A reply will be sent to the successful Candidate only. The fact of the appointment having been filled up will be duly advertised.

L. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Collector and President District Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, 28th June 1873.

TAYLOR & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART ROW, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS RAMPART ROW, (Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

LOCKETS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, at each Rs. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 225, and 250.

LOCKET NECKLETS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, and 300.

Neck Chains,

for suspension of Lockets, at each Rs. 22-8, 25, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125, and 130.

JEWELLERY, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. ELGIN,

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKES AND MOLINE, Quarts and Pints.

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE AND CO., Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES. GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK, In Quarts and Pints.

MARCOBRUNNER,	NIERSTEINER,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,	BODENHEIMER,
OPENHEIMER,	WALPORZHEIMER,
RUDESHEIMER,	GEISENHEIMER,

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
GRAND VIN DE CABINET,* a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Fine as. per doz.	quarts	40
,, ,, ,, ,,	pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Veuve Amban Freres ...	quarts	30
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	pints	16

* Pronounced by Connoisseurs to equal if not exceed in dryness and quality those Champagnes most favoured in this country.

SPARKLING MOSELLE. Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts 10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints 6
PAULLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts 12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints 6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts 16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	,, 21

BURGUNDIES, By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGN Z	,, ,,	25
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto ..... per doz 24

SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son. ,, 25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal ..... ,, 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal ..... ,, 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres ..... ,, 20

Tu. RICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz. Rs.	24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,, ,,	27

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Modes of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SHACKBETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Customers may be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMPLETION OF THE REPAIRS TO THE POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited), in apologizing to their numerous constituency for the inconvenience to which they have been subjected during the past five weeks through the unfortunate accident which occurred to their Poona premises, have the pleasure to announce that the repairs are now completed, the premises refitted, and the various divisions of the business arranged in such a manner as will, they trust, present the stock conveniently for the inspection of Customers.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the business is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutist of many years' experience in the first class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical and Scientific Instruments are procured from Coxeter, Cassella, and other leading London makers, for whom the Company are the appointed Agents in this Presidency.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection unequalled by any House in this Presidency.

SHERRIES and PORTS selected by the Company's Continental Agents : BRANDIES from the Vinegrowers' Association of Cognac ; the Company's special imports of CLARETS, HOCKS, MOSELLES, &c. ; CHAMPAGNES from Giesler, Mumm and other noted Houses, coupled with the Company's general supplies of LIQUEURS, ALES, and STOUTS of every description, are so widely and well-known as to render commendation unnecessary.

THE PROVISION AND STORE DEPARTMENT

Is replete with fresh supplies from the first English and Continental Houses of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Poultry, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Pates, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Bon Bons, Chocolates and other Table and Household Requisites, all imported by the Suez Canal and Overland Mails.

The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates in this department are lower than articles of the same high class description can be imported direct from England independent of the convenience of ensuring fresh articles from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the extensive purchasing powers of the Company being the explanation, "*Each article is guaranteed.*"

THE JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection which for variety, taste, and workmanship has never before been attempted in Western India.

The stock is entirely new and has been selected specially for the Poona Season. Accessions to the stock are received by each Overland Mail, and this, combined with the large sale, enables the Company to offer the prettiest and most novel designs at all periods of the year, an advantage which is obvious.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT,

Including Dressing Bags and Cases, Writing, Despatch and Tourists' Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Chinese Curiosities, Albums, Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, Fans, and the numerous other elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection which will vie with many of the collections to be met with in the principal European cities.

THE GENTLEMEN'S HAT, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Meets with special attention from the Manager of the Establishment, whose long and varied practical experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met by supplies of Goods "new, well assorted, and adapted for a first class trade."

THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE, BATHS AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

Has been considerably extended, and now commands a selection never before presented in Poona. The brilliancy and reputed safety of the Glass and Crockery ware imported, and the artistic workmanship displayed in the manufacture of the Kerosine Lamps, such as to command approval.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Comprises Writing Appliances of every description and a large variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table or personal use, also the largest stock of Artists' Materials in Western India ; the former are of Messrs. De La Rue and Company's manufacture, and the latter are imported in weekly consignments from Messrs. Winsor and Newton, for whom the Company are the sole appointed Agents in this Presidency. A large selection of the cheap editions of the works of the most illustrious authors of the present and preceding generation is always on hand in this Department.

The attention of the Secretaries of Regimental and Station Clubs, Schools, &c., is solicited to

THE DEPARTMENT FOR GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT,

Which comprehends Golf, Cricket, Raquet, Fencing, Croquet, Fishing and Billiard requisites of every description and a large assortment of Sporting Ammunition.

The Company solicit special attention to this Department, as the various articles are manufactured to meet the requirements of the Indian climate by Messrs. Jas. Lillywhite and Company, Jefferies and Malings, and other eminent Firms. The lengthened experience which the Company have acquired of the particular manufacture of goods necessary for this climate, combined with the practical knowledge of the above well known Houses, enables them to offer articles at prices little over English retail rates and of a kind which no other House can pretend to compete with.

A large assortment of British Games and Sports suitable for Soldiers' Libraries and Reading Rooms always in stock.

THE SADDLERY DEPARTMENT

Consists of every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Driving, Riding, Hunting and Dog Whips, many of them very handsome and admirably adapted for presentation purposes.

The large increase of business which has resulted from the adoption of the present system of conducting the business, leads the management to anticipate that this further effort to meet the requirements of the Company's Poona constituents will result in a still further extension of the liberal patronage at present accorded.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Head Office, Byculla, 5th July 1873.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after THIS DATE, the Undersigned, as SOLE PROPRIETOR, will CARRY on BUSINESS of the BOMBAY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, as he has purchased and paid for all the Shares in the said Company ; and from this date all debts due to and by the said Company will be recovered and paid by the Undersigned.—Dated this 1st day of July 1873.

COWASJEE NANABHOY,
Sole Proprietor of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.

NOTICE.—A Sale of 640 (Six Hundred and Forty) Empty HOGSHEADS of MALT LIQUOR, &c., will be held on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Conditions of Sale—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd July 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain additions and improvements to the buildings in H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, Bombay.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 5TH JULY 1873.

THE rates of Exchange on London are nominally the same, no business of any consequence reported.

Government Securities remain firm, quotations unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 10 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 99⅞
Do. demand 100
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅝
Do. demand ..... 99⅞ to 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...105½ to 105¾
Four per cent. ... ...100 to 100½ 104
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1868-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Bills ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid ⅘ of 1871 and 1872 ...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 114 per Bond 115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay :—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 6
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½
Do. on Merchandise 7½
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 9
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 9½
Do. do. ... ...
Bank Bills 6
Mercantile Paper 8

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8 6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 202
Five-Franc Pieces 201
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 108
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 19 oz. English 130 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—The "Sandringham," and "Centurion" complete their loading at £1-15-0 and £1-17-6. The "Elcano" only wants 500 bales, and the "W. Woodbury" is classed 5-6th in Veritas; so that in a few days we shall actually be without any first-class vessel for Liverpool. By steamers we quote £2-5-0; market quiet but firm. The amount of business doing is very limited.

London { Cotton ... } No ships. Cases ... Seeds ...
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 0s. od. Wooden Ships ,, £2 17s. 6d. Myrabolams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. Coir bdls ... £0 10s. 0d. nominal. Seeds ... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... } No ship. Seeds ...
Overland Steam :—
Venice ... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 5s. 0d. Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d. Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per-bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY EVENING.

SOME shares of Dhurumsey Mill were sold to-day; other shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	776½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	87½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China ...	375
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	440 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk of I. & C. ...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	110

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co ...	1,570
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. ...	100
750	2,000	2,000	80p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	236
.....	£20	19 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 2 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co. ...	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,475
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New ...	375
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co. ...	800
500	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,100
500	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Colaba Press Co. ...	5,500
350	1,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co. ...	2,400
150	5,000	all	500 p.c.	Fort Press Co. ...	6,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co. ...	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co. ...	710
200	5,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydr abad Press Co. ...	1,800
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co. ...	800
200	1,000	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co. ...	720
100	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press ...	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co. ...	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,350
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. ...	450
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld. ...	100
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co ...	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China ...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market on Saturday closed very quiet, without, however, any quotable change in prices. The following sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday :—

350 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 5¼ lbs. at Rs. 3 10 0
510 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ ,, at ,, 5 12 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 9 ,, at ,, 6 6 0
1,000 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 3
500 ,, White Jacconets 45 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 4 0

COTTON.

There has hardly been any change in the state of the market, and prices remain just as they were reported in our previous issue. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

100 candies Veerumgaum ... at Rs. 189
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 189 to 190
100 ,, Verawul ... at ,, 168½ to 173

YARNS.

The market continues quiet, and prices remain barely maintained. The following sale has transpired on Saturday :—

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60s ... at 28½ as. less 1½.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—6TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th July, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 57 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th July, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th July, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th June, 4-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 6th July, 8-40 A.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	0 45	0 15
,, Galle ...	One in	2 15
,, Kurrachee ...	0 52	0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Euphrates (s) ...	Melville ...	Kurrachee.
	Frigs ...	Crawford ...	Havre.
	Atlantic ...	Mellin ...	Calcutta.
	Sansparil ...	Purdy ...	Rangoon.
	Princess Beatrice ...	Ormston ...	Colombo.
	Rapide ...	Peterson ...	Falmouth.
	Madras (s) ...	Bernard ...	China, &c.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 6th July, 5-15 P.M.—H. M. S Kestrel from Aden arrived this morning.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 35 casks beer, 7 packages glassware, and 3 cases perfumery, Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer.

Saladin, 100 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

Virago, s, 1 cask glassware, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, Jules Siegfried and Co; 17 cases claret, Finlay Scott and Co; 328 packages iron nails, 31 packages hardware and 1 package glass paper, Tyabjee Adomjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Caretuggan, 12 barrels flour, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 1 case bead, Meyajee Badroodin; 3 cases mineral water, A C Gaspert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elcano, 590 packages myrabollams, S S Marrelwala; 51 bales goat hair and 31 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 35 bales cotton, Lilladhur Govinjee; 17 packages manjeet, Mahomed Ally Cozrance.

Aretusa, s, 51 bales manjeet, Raimtoola Cadurbhoy.

Virago, s, 223 bags wheat, Shawaram Kooseichund; 45 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 16 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Voorchund; 76 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy, Lalljee and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.

Travancore, s, 35 bales wool, Jamsetjee Taylor; 23 bales wool, Mowjee Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Travancore, s, 50 bales cotton, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa, s, 50 bags coffee and 2 bags country medicine, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Madras, s, 2 boxes silver coin, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARNARORE, 6th July, 10-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 77.

MANGALORE, 6th July, 9-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east by west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·63, rainfall 1 inch 23 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th July, 5-37 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west high, thermometer 81, rainfall 86 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Bryant, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to join, from Poona.

JUNE 5.

Fox, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 5.

Bryant, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

JULY 6

Collins, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26th 1873.

Some misapprehension having arisen as regards the scope of para. 951, Bengal Army Regulations, the C-in-C is pleased to notify that extra issues of blankets are to be made only to those troops who receive bedding on the new scale, and who consequently are not in possession of a quilt.

Major A Tulloch, Ben S C, lately employed in the Qrmr Gen's Dept, is posted to Dehroogurh for general duty, and directed to join at the public expense.

With reference to the appointment of Capt C McD Skene, as O. Wing Officer 43rd N Iy confirmed in G O C C dated 12th June 1873, p. 255, Capt A I Iles, Qrmr, will officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, during the absence on leave of Capt Skene, with effect from the 14th May 1873.

Lt C F D Welsh, 2nd Wing Subn 36th N I, having obtained an extension of his period of probation for the Beni S C, the G O C C dated 21st May 1873, p. 232, directing him to rejoin his own regiment (36th Foot) is cancelled.

The following officers are reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—

By the Higher Standard.

Lt. R T E Dowse, 2-12 Foot, and Lt M N G Kane, 72nd, with great credit.

By the Lower Standard.

Capt. W A Corbett, 62nd Foot; Lt G M Belhasis, 107th; Capt C E Thomas, Genl List, Inf; and Lt C Egan, 12th Beni Cavalry.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Oudh Div Order, 5th May 1873, directing Bt Major R Beadon, Brig Major, to officiate as Dy Asstt. Qrmr Genl, Oudh Div, with effect from the 10th April 1873, and in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E F Chapman, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Sirhind Div Order, dated the 9th June 1873, directing Asst. Surg J McConaghey, M.D., doing duty at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, to proceed to Jullundur, and assume medical charge of the 2nd Bn 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Peshawur Dist Order, dated the 10th June 1873, directing Capt R A Wauchope to continue to carry on the duties of Brig Major, until relieved by Capt F S S Brind, with effect from the 11th May 1873.

Dehra Dist Station Order, dated the 22nd March 1873, appointing Asst Surg C Rattray, M.D., 37th Foot, to the medical charge of the military prisons.

Benares Station order, dated the 13th April 1873, directing Lt Col C Rea, R S C, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 14th April 1873, vice Col M Walker, v c, 1st Bat 3rd Foot, proceeded to join regimental head quarters at Secunderabad.

Peshawur Station Order, dated the 5th June 1873, appointing Lieut. E Morrell, 44th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt G W Smith, officiating in another appointment.

Peshawur Station order, dated the 7th June 1873, directing Sur F G Constant, M D, 12th Bengal Cav to assume medical charge of the 26th N I from the 6th April 1873.

2nd Bat 18th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 6th June 1873, appointing Lieut-Lt W Hunt to officiate as Qrmr, vice Qrmr T Murphy, proceeded on sick furlough.

2nd Bat 25th Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 14th June 1873, directing Lt R F Jameson to officiate as Interpr. during the absence on leave of Lt W G Thomas.

38th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 16th June 1873, appointing Capt and Local Major E. M. Boadon to act as Instr of Musketry, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Capt F. White, proceeded on leave of absence, and during the absence of Lt. F. W. Robinson, the gazetted instructor.

26th N I—Regtl order, dated the 19th Sept. 1872, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Lt Col J. Williamson, Comdt proceeding on general leave :—

Lt. Col C. M. Longmore, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Lt. J. R. Pulford, 1st Wing Subn and offig Adjt and Qrm, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, in addition, there being no other senior qualified officer available at regimental head quarters.

42nd N I.—Regtl order, dated the 16th May 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col T Rattray, C.B., C.S., Comt, to join his post of 1st Asst Adjt Genl :—

Lt Col J. P. Sherriff, actg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commandant.

Lt W Brydon, Qrmr, to officiate as 2nd in Comdt and Wing Officer.

Lt H FitzG Stevens, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Qrmr in addition to his other duties.

43 N I.—Regtl Order, dated 2nd June 1873, directing Lt R K Ridgeway 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G D Reid, proceeded on court martial duty, with effect from the 21st April.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl Order, dated the 5th June 1873, appointing Lt and Local Capt M J King Harman, Officiating Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt W Hill, Offg Adjt and in room of Capt A Battye, officiating as Commandant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R H A.—Lt and Local Capt A T Wintle, (C Bat F Brig.) from the 22nd June to the 15th Oct, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

21st Hussars.—Surg Major G. A. Turnbull, to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th Aug, in extension.

19th Foot, (2nd Batn.)—Capt (Bt Lt Col) H E Jerome, v c, from the 1st Dec 1873 to the 31st May 1874, to remain in England, in extension, on private affairs.

49th Foot—Capt E F Gilbert, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

100th Foot.—Capt R D. Anstruther, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Capt G. A. Way, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

G. O. 203.—TRANSPORT—RAILWAY.

Under instructions from Govt, it is notified that free passage is not allowed for the servant of a Hospital Appre tice or a Hospital Asst, when proceeding on duty from one station to another, whether by railway or other mode of conveyance.

2. In accordance with the above, the words "Hospital Apprentices" are to be expunged from the table given in para. 124, Part II, Transport Regulations.

G. O. 205.—TRANSPORT—BAGGAGE.

The following correction is made in the scale of baggage given in para. 127, Sec V, Transport Regulations, Part I.

Under head "miscellaneous," expunge the first six lines, the scale not being applicable to India, and having been erroneously included in the Transport Regulations, viz :—

	cwt.	c.ft.
Wife of a Field Officer (army or relative rank,) ...	2	100
Children of ditto ditto ...	20	100
Wife of a Captain	15	75
Children of do.	15	75
Wife of a Subaltern	10	50
Children of do.	10	50

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 5.)

Mr. G H Lawrence, Magis and Collr, Allygurh, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd July, 1873.

Dr. J R Jackson, Civil Surg, Mynpoory, three months' privilege leave, from 1st Aug, 1873.

Mr. G R Ward, Joint Magis and Depy Collr, to officiate as Magistrate and Coll of the Furruckabad District as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which Mr. H A Harrison avails himself of the privilege leave granted him.

Mr. E Montagu, Joint Magistrate and Depy Collr, Allygurh, to officiate as Magis and Collr of that District during the absence on leave of Mr. G H Lawrence, or until further orders.

Mr A Colvin, to officiate as Commissioner of Excise and Stamps and Inspr Genl of Registration, N W P, during the absence on leave of Mr E Macnaghten, or until further orders.

Mr E C Buck, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Rev, N W P, during the absence on deputation of Mr A Colvin, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon E Palmer, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Etawah, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mynpoory during the absence on leave of Dr J R Jackson, or till further orders.

Dr J M D Macgregor, Officiating Supt, Central Jail, Allahabad, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Etawah, vice Dr Palmer.

The services of Lieut C W Muir, Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Governor, N W P, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Depart, with effect from the date of his making over charge of the Private Secy's office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrives Bombay.
United Kingdom ...	July 11	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ...	,, 18	11 A.M.	18 A.M.
China ...	,, 14	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia ...	,, 26	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 onnces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

Friday ... July 11, at 5 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ... ,,	24 0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ... ,,	14 0 0
One Month ...	*ditto* ... ,,	5 0 0
One Week ...	*ditto* ... ,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs	10 0
Per Copy ...	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WOOD—June 24th, at Foolparrah, near Surat, the wife of Mr. W. S. Wood, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BICKERS—June 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. John Bickers, of a daughter.

CRAIK—July 2nd, at No. 6, Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of William Craik, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—June 29th, at Madras, the wife of G. K. Chamberlain, C.S., of a daughter.

CARTER—21st June, at Darjeeling, the wife of William Bellingham Carter, Esq., of a son.

KUNNING—June 19th, at Moradabad, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Geo. Kunning, of a daughter.

KNOX-ORD—July 1st, at No. 3, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Knox-Ord, of a son.

PRICE—June 23rd, at Midnapore, the wife of J. C. Price, B.C.S., of a daughter, prematurely, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

MEADOWS—BRETT—July 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. T. Dagan, M.A., Charles J. W. Meadows, Surgeon, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Clara, youngest daughter of Alfred Brett, Esq., of The Limes, Peckham Rye, Surrey.

DEATHS.

CORDNER—June 30th, at Meerut, Lucy Harriette, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Cordner, Royal Artillery, aged 37 years.

CRAWFORD—June 29th, at Allahabad, of heat-apoplexy, Sophia Gazelle, widow of the late Mr. W. W. Crawford, aged 57 years, 9 months and 3 days.

DAUNT—June 15th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, W. Daunt, Esq., aged 54 years.

FRENCH—June 6th, at Calcutta, Frederick Augustus, third son of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Madras, aged 36 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873.

WE take the earliest possible opportunity to say that we are very glad to learn that the enquiries made into the irregularities in the accounts of the Poona Police have not required Government to take such a serious view of the matter as we indicated in our article on the subject on Friday last. That there have been sufficiently gross irregularities in the management of these accounts to require the censure of Government is true, and we believe a Government resolution on the subject is in the hands of the printers for publication; but we are glad to inform our readers that Government do not attach that degree of culpability to the irregularities which we were led to believe they did. Seeing that the Government resolution on the subject will probably be made public in a few days, we think it well to say nothing further on the subject at present than to express our sincere regret at having been led to make statements with reference to the officers in question which the facts do not justify. We may, however, mention that we have telegraphed to the newspapers of Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab requesting them not in any way to notice our article of Friday on this painful subject, and informing them that the statements contained in that article are not justifiable.

WE were about to enquire what had become of the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, when Mr. Harris's paper on the food grains exhibited was placed in our hands. The paper will be found in another column and will repay perusal. The Third Division Sub-Committee of the Exhibition, of which Mr. Ormiston was Chairman, acted wisely in requesting Mr. Harris to examine the food grains and report direct to the President. As an analytic and agricultural chemist, Mr. Harris was well qualified for the duty with which he was entrusted, and his familiarity with Exhibition work at home made him doubly useful to Mr. Ormiston's Committee. On looking at the numerous specimens of grain forwarded to the Exhibition, Mr. Ormiston's Committee probably perceived how impossible it would be to keep together a large number of the busiest men in Bombay to investigate patiently all the grain specimens that demanded examination and report. Moreover, as it would scarcely be fair to the exhibitors to examine the samples by the eye alone, the special qualifications of Mr. Harris were availed of, and with the result of giving the public the paper to which we have already alluded.

On looking round the grain department of the Exhibition, the variety and numbers of samples of grain at once attracted attention and showed very clearly that India was essentially an agricultural country. The largest portion of the Exhibition was certainly taken up by articles important and useful enough, such as railway locomotive engines, pumps, &c., but they were not of local manufacture. There was also no lack of foreign produce, from Hungarian timber to English drugs, from Rhenish wines to English pottery, but these were not indigenous to India, though they helped to make up an Exhibition. There was one article of local produce which we cannot pass by without a few words of notice; it was a lot of Indian perfume put up in English bottles to imitate the English article. The exhibitor was a native whose name we do not remember. It would not be prudent at present to give an opinion about the quality of the perfumes, and we content ourselves with pointing out that such a local trade is beginning to spring up in Bombay. It is said that all Indian flowers partake of the character of the jasmine; the rose alone excepted. But we look forward to a variety of prepared essences from Indian flowers such as will create the envy of the renowned "Pears." To return, however, to Mr. Harris's Report.

Most of the districts of the Presidency sent samples of grain, and even the Punjaub, Indore, Bengal, Madras, Oude, and the Central Provinces put in a variety of samples. Ahmedabad alone sent twenty-five samples, Sattara twenty-one, Dharwar forty-four, Scinde forty, and so on. The numbers of samples rendered it impossible that all could be chemically examined, and Mr. Harris used a wise discretion in selecting representative samples for trial by this art. The results of these analyses give to the paper its most interesting features. Some further light has been thrown upon the Indian food grains by Mr. Harris's investigations. It has generally puzzled the newly arrived Englishman to understand how the Indian labourer managed to sustain life on a rice diet. But on enquiry the new-comer would find that the bunder labourer and others who obtained their living by hard work, either used no rice at all, or used it along with other grain food such as wheat and dall. In a specimen of the latter from Ahmedabad Mr. Harris found a percentage of nitrogenous compounds for which most people would be unprepared. 22·93 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds and "a large "proportion of starch" would give a grain food of very high quality indeed, or as Mr. Harris puts it, "its value both as a human muscle-forming "food, and also as a food for horses and other "working cattle, necessitates its ranking very "high indeed in the scale of flesh-forming ali-"ment." The dall-eating native finds the loss of animal food made up to him by adding "toor" to at least one of his daily meals, but the ordinary price of toor dall prevents its use in cattle-feeding. Our native friends will now be able to use dall with a better understanding about its feeding qualities than they did before, and we must take the opportunity of congratulating them upon the accurate knowledge which Mr. Harris has supplied them.

The same remarks are applicable to the samples of Indian wheat. Our readers will remember that Mr. Harris took up the subject of the quality of Bombay breads and wheat-flours and made a considerable number of examinations, with the result of ascertaining that Indian wheat contained a higher percentage of nitrogenous compounds than English wheat. It will be remembered, too, that the *Indian Statesman* was so staggered at the results of Mr. Harris's analyses as to throw doubt and discredit upon them. Now although the *Indian Statesman* is well enough known as the *Indian Economist*, he cannot be regarded as an agricultural economist. If he knows all about the land assessment (which is pretty generally doubted), he knows nothing about the land. It never occurred to the *Statesman* that "as a rule, not "only the wheat grown in this climate, but also "all other grains, contain in the aver-"age more nitrogen than similar grains grown "in a colder climate." Mr. Harris's analyses of wheat samples made for the Bombay Exhibition Committee again shows the same high percentage of nitrogen which was shown before when he was dealing with Bombay breads and Bombay wheat flours. A sample from Scinde gave 16 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds and only 3 per cent. of mineral matter, but what is of greater importance, the Scinde wheat examined was not the hard-coated rolong or semolina wheat such as is used by the native bakers of Bombay, but a short, plump soft wheat, and this wheat was found to contain nearly 2 per cent. more of nitrogenous compounds than a sample of hard rolong wheat from the Central Provinces. The relative proportions of nitrogenous compounds contained in the hard and soft wheats are not constant: a bread prepared from soft Scinde wheat would be a better flesh-former than bread prepared from rolong wheat, to say nothing of the dirty handling of rolong while it is being formed into the doughey mass, and which process must be and always is adopted by every baker in India who uses rolong for bread-making. We are somewhat surprised to learn that the sample of

treaty relations with the British Government, or who are its stipendiaries. The Muktarees, a tribe of Arabs on the highlands of Yemen, north-west of Aden, have tendered their submission to the Turks, as well as the Jelledee sub-tribe of the Soobhahees, whose territory borders on that of the Muktarees. A detachment of Turkish troops is said to have been stationed at Dhali, the capital of the Ameer's country; the Ameer is a stipendiary of Government. Soolan Haidara, the Soodhlee, is in Aden, on a visit to the Resident. An Aden news letter says—Although the weather is hot and trying the health of the garrison and of the civil population is, on the whole, satisfactory. Supplies continue plentiful. The water stored in the Tawella Tanks, in the crater, is not yet exhausted; a great boon to the natives of the settlement, who purchase about three thousand gallons per diem.

THE *Friend of India* says—"Permanently occupying Khiva in defiance of all those promises which the Emperor made to Lord Granville, and that Foreign Secretary repeated to the House as more certain than any bond, the Russians will doubtless first set themselves to the opening up of the Oxus from the Sea of Aral as far as light gunboats can go, even past the Afghan frontier at Kojah Saleh, for they claim for Bokhara the whole right bank of the Oxus up to its source. We have yet to learn the results arrived at by the exploring and scientific expedition which sailed up to Kungrad, and it will probably be long till they are published. But the command of the Oxus, as the natural highway towards the Himalayas, is the first object of Russia. The next is the occupation of Merv, on the ground either that it is feudatory to Khiva or that it is the stronghold of the Toorcoman man-stealers, whereas it is as much a Persian possession as Ispahan. Already in command of the Atrek, the Gurghan and the old caravan route through Khorassan, Russia may at any moment, from these three lines of the Oxus, Merv and the Atrek, squeeze Herat and Afghanistan as in a vice. We need not ask what Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville will do now. We place no confidence in the 're-assurance' that it is not Russia's intention to permanently occupy Khiva. After the experience of Samarcand we may expect a military indemnity to be demanded from the Khan which it will be hopeless for him to attempt to pay. But whether Khiva be under a Russian General or a Russian feudatory, the political effect on Afghanistan and Persia will be the same."

MILITARY ITEMS.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to authorize the issue of Macnamara filters for batteries of artillery and regiments of European cavalry and infantry in the Bengal Presidency.

WE have heard a rumour that at the end of the year, H. M.'s 67th Regiment will be removed from Rangoon to garrison the frontier stations of Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, and that the 45th Regiment will return to Rangoon.

THE following officers have been reported to have passed in military surveying and field engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee:—By the higher standard—Lieutenants R. T. E. Dowse, 2-12th Foot, and M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot, with great credit. By the Lower Standard—Captain W. A. Corbett, 62nd Foot; Lieutenant A. M. Bellasis, 107th Foot; Captain C. F. Thomas, General List, Infantry; and Lieutenant C. Egan, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

SIMLA, 4TH JULY.—New Medical Warrant for Indian Army appears to-morrow. Rates of pay and allowances not affected. The new designations are surgeon, surgeon major, deputy surgeon general, and surgeon general. A surgeon becomes surgeon major after twelve years' service, subject to passing an examination, but when the good of the service requires, period before promotion may be shortened on Viceroy's recommendation. All promotion from rank of surgeon major determined by selection for ability and merit. Retirement compulsory for all surgeon majors at 55 years old, and for higher grades at 65. But surgeon majors who entered service previous to January 1860, and have not obtained promotion, may remain three years longer on certificate of perfect competency. In special cases, and for good of service, officers may be continued in employment indefinitely. A medical officer retiring after 25 years may be recommended for a step of honorary rank without pay. Six most meritorious officers to be named honorary physicians and six honorary surgeons to the Queen.—*Pioneer.*

THE following petition from Colonel Benson has been answered by the Governor in Council in these laconic terms: "The demand is in accordance with law, and until the law is altered the demand must be satisfied":—

To the Right Hon. Vere Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart, Governor and President in Council, Fort St. George.

The memorial of Colonel Robson Benson, Her Majesty's Madras Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissary General.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That your memorialist has been threatened by the President, Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras, with distraint of his property in case of his failing to pay the tax of 100 rupees per annum, levied upon your memorialist's pay and allowances both as a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army and as Assistant Commissary-General, for permission from the said President and Municipal Commission to exercise his profession as an officer in Her Majesty's Army—a profession already exercised in and by the virtue of a commission issued under the command of Her Most Gracious Majesty through Her Secretary of State for War; and, therefore, as your memorialist's profession is exercised under the highest authority in the land, your memorialist begs respectfully to submit that the permission of an inferior authority to perform the same act is both supererogatory and anomalous, and, as your memorialist has been well informed that officers similarly situated in the Presidency towns of both Bombay and Calcutta are exempt from this tax, your memorialist begs your Excellency to grant the same privilege to him, and relieve him from the payment of the said tax in such wise as your Excellency may deem fit and expedient, and for which your memorialist will ever pray.

(Signed) R. BENSON, Colonel.

—*Madras Mail.*

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 2ND JULY.

THE rains have come upon us quite suddenly. At 10 P.M. last night the sky was clear—not a cloud visible; at midnight we were awakened with the artillery of heaven booming round us. You in Bombay can form no idea of the miseries we have had to encounter during the past month, when the thermometer rose to as much as 110°. The monsoon has come in the nick of time, as we were suffering considerably from want of water. The tatties had to be discontinued, and I have heard that water was being served out to the 72nd as a daily ration. The natives were getting alarmed, and the wily *bakkals*, anticipating a scarcity of grain, increased the price of gram and other grains to double the amount these were being sold for a month ago. The Cantonment Magistrate, however, interfered, and proclaimed by beat of tom-tom that the price of corn should not exceed a certain limit.

I see some growls from the Madrasees about the inconvenience of having to attend court on being summoned by their servants, who, almost invariably, have only imaginary grievances to complain of. This prosecution, if I may so style it, was carried a little farther here last week, when a gentleman was charged with causing the death of his chuprassee by beating him. The gentleman in question had pitched his tent at Bopur, if there be such a place, and one night his disobliging chuprassee took it into his head to depart this life, when up springs a native, goes to the Cantonment Magistrate, and swears that his master had beaten the chuprassee to death. Yet, on examination of the body, it was found that there was not a single mark. Nevertheless it was very annoying to the gentleman concerned, and something should be done to prevent natives from preferring spiteful complaints against Europeans. Of course the fellow who gave the evidence in the case is in chokey!

UMBALLA, 3RD JULY.

Having heard that the performance on Monday night was only intended as a sort of dress rehearsal, I, like many more, did not attend, and so lost one of the best entertainments given by amateurs. Wednesday being the first night, I was determined to be present, and turned out early with the intention of securing a good place. What was my surprise on arriving at the theatre at that early hour to observe a line of carriages extending to the road, whilst at the door was a motley crowd, shouting, squeezing, thumping and swearing. The theatre was crowded.

The piece selected was "Our Wife, or the Rose of Amiens." The various characters were so well sustained that it is impossible for me to select anyone in particular as being superior to his or her colleagues. They all excelled themselves, particularly Mr. Nigel Jones, who has evidently mistaken his vocation, and Mrs. Bignell, whose acting brought down the house on more than one occasion. The performance concluded with the farce entitled "Ici en Parle Francais," in which Major Clarke, 72nd Hussars, particularly distinguished himself.

Mr. Maclachlan, R. H. A. makes a capital Frenchman, and Dr. Scot, as Mr. Spriggins, kept the audience in roars of laughter. It is admitted by the oldest inhabitant" that a more successful entertainment was never given in Umballa. On the conclusion of the performance, the ladies and gentlemen adjourned to the 11th Hussars' mess, where dancing and flirtation were kept up till 6 a.m. this morning. I am afraid I was somewhat premature in my congratulations to the Umballaites on the arrival of the monsoon, as to-day the sky is clear, and there is no appearance of rain. The thermometer, which had fallen to 95 deg. yesterday, has risen again, so that in the absence of tatties we are beginning to feel very uncomfortable again.

A RETIRING SCHEME.

ANOTHER ITEM TO BE CONSIDERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The numerous writers in the Indian Press, and in the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* and other English papers, on the subject of a *retiring scheme*, have all omitted one important point in the argument, *viz.*, that while, in consequence of enhanced prices, and the depreciation of the purchasing power of money, salaries in India have within the last twenty years been very considerably raised, in England where the enhancement of prices and depreciation in the value of the sovereign and the shilling has been, proportionately, much greater, pensions remain at precisely the same figure they were in 1796, and the "*bonus*" has been done away with *besides*. I am credibly informed by a person who has for many years carefully noted and recorded such matters that, taking present prices as compared with those prevailing forty years ago, the depreciation in the purchasing power of a sovereign is between 33 and 34 per cent.

Now, Sir, whether the Government and the country, looking at the question as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—as *a matter of business*, and a matter of saving,—choose or do not choose to give an enhanced pension and bonus, as recommended by that astute statesman Sir Henry Norman, is for those in power to decide, but I believe the entire Press of India will uphold us in demanding that our pensions should, at least, be calculated so as to give us the same purchasing power of the "*staff of life*," as was our due in 1796 when the pensions were fixed. If this is admitted, then—

£		£		£
296	a major's pension in 1796, becomes.....	393	in 1873	
365	a Lt.-col.'s do. do.	485	do.	
455	a colonel's do. do. do.	606	do.	
600		798		
750		993		

I suppose even such an acute actuary as General Hannyngton will admit that this is but bare justice.

Now twenty years ago a major retired on £292 a year and a bonus from his regiment of say £4,000, which gave him from £160 to £200 a year in addition. But now-a-days what is a Staff Corps major of twenty-five years' service to do if he is failing in health though not in pluck? He cannot retire, he must go home whenever he can get, either on furlough, medical certificate, or special leave, and hold on to the end, either to win his colonel's allowance, or die. But in the meantime what a lot of public money is being wasted by keeping him in the service. Why not make it worth his while to go? Again; civilians after twenty five years' service retire on £600 a year. Why not let military officers, who are in civil employ, retire on £500 a year, and thus save Colonel's allowance in all these cases? Which knows the ins and outs of the great question best, the framers of the Broome-Norman scheme, or India Office officials?

The safest and best umpire is the Press of India, which is free from *red-tapeism*, *routine*, and *precedent*, by which system the country will ultimately be ruined.

ONE OF THE 900.

Mozumabad, July 2.

THE SONAPORE DRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the 18th of June the Municipality has been at work cleaning out the Sonapore drain, and with about as much success as was made by the British army in the trenches before Sedan. A gang of men clears the mouth of the drain every day, "500 cartloads of solid filth have been removed" in a fortnight, and "still the drain stinks," *i. e.*, still the drain is not free.

The treasures of the Indian ocean are being washed into the outlet of the Sonapore drain, and if the Commissioner goes on in the way he has been doing, the bottom of the sea will fall out to a moral certainty, and the mail steamers will not be able to get across to Aden.

In the name of ocean navigation, I protest against the vandalism of Mr. Pedder and appeal to the new Commissioners of the port to stop the Municipal Commissioner in time.

Once upon a time Mr. Russel Aitken was asked to clean out the Sonapore drain and abate the smell, and he reported,—"I cured it (the nuisance) in a single day by simply removing the earth and stones from the mouth of the sewer which had been thrown there by the monsoon, and which had penned up a small lake of sewage and sewage mud in the drain to a depth of about three feet." This "cure" was not denied at the time, and Mr. Aitken added,—"The Sonapore outlet is now free from smell, and it has produced a marked improvement on what was formerly the state of the foreshore."

The successful working of 1867 contrasts favourably with the working of 1873. There must have been giants in the Municipality in 1867, since replaced by pigmies. The whole business is of the circumbendibus order, and all the talk is about a *tide locked* sewer, the peculiarities of which appear to be new to the Commissioner. J.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain at Surat from 29th June till the 1st inst. amounted to three inches and forty-nine cents.

THE POONA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The seventh criminal sessions will commence at the Sungum Court of Adawlut from Monday next.—*Poona Observer.*

A DISPUTE AMONG THE ADWITCH BRAHMINS.—From one of the Ahmedabad papers we see that a dispute has arisen among the Adwitch Brahmins of that place.

MAHUDHA DISPENSARY.—The Government has issued an order that in future medicines should be dispensed gratis to patients attending the Mahudha dispensary.

POPULATION OF BORABS IN SURAT.—The population of Borabs residing in the city of Surat is estimated at 4,826. Of these 2,323 are males and 2,497 are females.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to call the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to what he calls the wretched state of the road leading to the interior of Parel village.

PERJURY.—The full-power Magistrate of Ahmedabad committed a Bunnia the other day for trial before the Sessions Court for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

FALL OF A SHED.—A portion of a cow shed, situated at Tank Street, and belonging to one Vullubdas Vissonjee, fell on Friday night, but fortunately nobody was injured.

SPINNING MILLS AT JULGAUM.—Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, a well-known Hindoo merchant of this city, intends to start a spinning and weaving mill at Julgaum in the Khandeish Collectorate.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Friday, a Parsee named Hormusjee Eduljee, residing at Dhobie Talao, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a tank. He was taken out alive and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE AT WUDWAN.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that a short time ago a native committed suicide there on account of his having failed to get justice in a certain case at the hands of the Durbar.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a man named Dhoodee Gunnoo, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a handkerchief belonging to one Dadajee Amaram, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—A short time ago a native was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the first-class Magistrate of Dwarkonic. On an appeal to the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad the man was acquitted.

THE MURDER OF A COOLIE AT KUPPURWUNJ.—We gave some particulars a few days ago of the murder of a coolie at Kuppurwunj. We learn from a correspondent that the perpetrators of the crime have been committed for trial before the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday a native girl, aged about five years, was playing near a cane house at Gogaree Mohla, when the roof of the first storey of the house suddenly gave way. The unfortunate girl was seriously injured by the debris. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—It is rumoured, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that the land or ground belonging to the Hydraulic Press Company has been purchased by Government for four lacs of rupees and that the Company intends to raise a capital of two lacs of rupees in addition to the above sum, with a view to start a new spinning and weaving company.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT A SPINNING MILL.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an adjourned inquest on Friday concerning the death of Cumroodin Balloo, employed at the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Parell. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the death was caused by scalds received on an accidental fracture of the steam-pipe at the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills.

A FUND FOR THE POOR OF AHMEDABAD.—We have seen the report relating to the fund started at Ahmedabad for assisting the poor and infirm of that place. It appears that the fund was started one year and a quarter ago, during which time nearly forty-two persons deserving of assistance were kept in a dhurmshalla, and in every way supported. In a year nearly Rs. 1,000 are spent out of the fund and Rs 500 are contributed by the local fund. The heirs of the late Rao Bahadoor Muggonbhoy Carrumchund have contributed Rs. 1,500 to the fund.

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—A Hindoo named Dosa was arrested by Khan Bahadhur Acbar Ali on Thursday with a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000 in his possession. It seems that the accused went to the shop of a Hindoo and produced the note, telling him that he wanted to sell it for Rs. 200. The Hindoo told him to come on the following day, and in the meantime informed Khan Bahadhur Acbar Ali. On the day appointed the accused again went to the shop and produced the note. The Khan Bahadhur and one or two members of the detective police who were concealing themselves in an adjoining room immediately came out and arrested the man with the note in his possession. The accused was on Friday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and was remanded to jail.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S POONA ESTABLISHMENT. It gives us great pleasure to notice that the premises of the above firm, which has suffered so much damage by one of the storms which ushered in the monsoon, are now almost entirely repaired. In order to avoid all chance of such an accident occurring in future, the rooms are being covered with a corrugated iron roof supported by wood-work of entirely new material. It is proposed immediately to shift into their old office and re-open it with an entirely new and varied assortment of goods. We regret that this old and well-known establishment should have met with such an untoward accident at the very time that their large premises were most needed, but we heartily congratulate them on the speedy way in which the damage has been repaired. The "visitors" will have no cause to grumble, as the time of waiting has been well occupied by the enterprising manager in providing a new and choice assortment of goods. It has been no easy task to do this, and at the same time superintend the necessary repairs at this busy time of the year. The assistants in the establishment have shown of what stuff they are made, and how thoroughly the public can depend on their energy and zeal.—*Deccan Herald*, 25th June.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
June	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
29 Sunday	0	75	0	8	0	53
30 Monday	1	43	2	34	2	69
July						
1 Tuesday	3	2	3	42	2	3
2 Wednesday	2	0	2	12	2	15
3 Thursday	2	40	2	33	2	8
4 Friday	1	69	1	17	2	39
5 Saturday	1	36	0	45	0	27
Total for the Week	12	65	11	91	12	14
Previously registered	16	37	17	99	17	70
Grand Total	29	2	29	90	29	84

HIGH COURT.—7TH JULY.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

246-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Khoja Meerally Dhurrumsey.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

523-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gunoo Behroojee and another v Lowjee Madhowjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bowey.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State, &c,—Mr G Peile.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c, v Fakir Saheb bin Meya, &c,—No appearance.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy and others v Hurramull Ruttonchund and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bowey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

102-72—J Goyall—Bhugwandas Munmohunas v Munmohundas Davidas—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas (For consent decree).

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navazbai widow and others v Cursetjee Dosabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile (Part heard).

543-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rose Mary DeGa and others v Anne Pennel and others.—Dallas and Lynch, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dosabhoy Moonshi—Jansedhun.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manoochund Lobhchund—Dallas and Lynch..

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

460-73—In person—Bhicajee Rustomjee T v Bejunjee Dorabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

685-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Framjee Eduljee Daver v Pestonjee Muncherjee Battliwalla—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.

601-72—In person—Vulloo Gunajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and others v Narrandas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Pazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cawasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Mantsty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. RIFLEMAN, 464 tons, Captain Gillson, sailed on Saturday last for Muscat.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MADRAS, 606 tons, Captain J. Bernard, sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., with a cargo of 77 bales cotton, 30 chests opium, 9 cwts. horns, and 334 cwts. E. teeth.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain John Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Bryant, Assist Apothecary J. Huntley, and four deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. MT.	IN. FT.			H. M.	IN. FT.
9 29 m	4 6	Monday.....	7	2 34 m	5 8
8 44 a	15 4			3 17 a	1 5
10 10 m	3 8	Tuesday.....	8	3 18 m	6 9
9 35 a	3 5			4 9 a	1 11
11 1 m	6 6	Wednesday ...	9	4 7 m	7 8
10 29 a	3 10			4 56 a	2 4
11 44 m	7 4	Thursday	10	4 52 m	8 3
11 17 a	4 1			5 41 a	3 0
....	....			5 38 m	8 7
0 023 a	2 7	Friday	11	6 15 a	3 9
0 m 8 m	4 10			6 24 m	8 4
1 4 a	4 6	Saturday	12	7 10 a	4 6
0 58 m	4 11			7 11 m	7 8
1 44 a	7 6	Sunday	13	7 58 a	4 11

Moon—Full, 10th, 11h. 23m. A. M.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. I have give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS." To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.
	versus	
White.		Black.
1. P to K's 4th.		11. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		12. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P takes P.		13. P takes P.
4. P to K's 4th.		14. P to Q's 4th.
5. Castles.		15. B takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		16. K takes Q.
7. P takes P.		17. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		18. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		19. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		20. P to Q's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		21. Castles.
12. B to K's 4th.		22. P takes P.
13. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		23. B to Q's 5th.
14. K's R to K's Sqr.		24. Kt to K's 4th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		25. Kt to Q's B's Sqr.
16. B takes Kt.		26. P takes B.
17. R takes P.		27. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18. P to Q's Kt's 4th.		28. P takes P.
19. P takes P.		29. P takes P.
20. R to K's Kt's 2nd.		30. R to K's Kt's 2nd.
21. R to K's 7th.		31. P to Queen's ch.
22. R takes Q.		32. R takes Kt.
23. R to Q's B's 7th ch.		33. K to K's Kt's Sqr.
24. R to Q's 7th.		34. B to K's 4th.
25. R to Q's Kt's 7th ch.		35. K to B's Sqr.
26. K's R to K's Sqr.		36. P takes P ch.
27. R takes R.		37. R to Kt's Sqr.
28. R to Q's Kt's 7th.		38. B to Q's Sqr.
29. R takes R.		39. P to K's 5th.
30. K to K's B's Sqr.		40. P to Kt's 4th.
31. K to K's 2nd.		41. P to B's 5th.
32. R to Kt's 3rd.		42. P to B's 6th.
33. R to Q's 7th.		43. P to B's 7th.
34. R takes P.		44. P Queens.
35. R takes P.		45. K to K's 5th.
36. R to R's 4th.		46. Q to Q's B's 5th.
37. R to R's 5th.		47. Q to Q's Kt's 6th (ch).
38. P to B's 4th.		
39. P to B's 5th.		
40. P to B's 6th.		
41. R to Q's Kt's 5th.		
42. P to B's 7th.		
43. R takes P.		
44. R to Q's 2nd ch.		
45. R takes B.		
46. K to Q's Sqr.		
47. K to K's 2nd.		

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the association was held on Saturday last at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to consider the best means of winding up the association. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee was called to the chair. The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, after which the subjoined resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Tookaram Tattia, and seconded by Mr. Bhanjee Nundoo, that Mr. H. E. Bright be appointed, in place of Mr. James Bogie, a liquidator of this association, in conjunction with Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, who are to take early steps for finally winding up this association.

Proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen, and seconded by Mr. Leladhur Oodhowjee, that the liquidators be empowered to apply to the High Court for a direction as to the disposal of unclaimed dividends.

Proposed by Mr. Madhowjee Dewjee, and seconded by Mr. Calidas Veerjee, that Messrs. Gungadas Kessordas and Dinanath Raghunath be appointed to inspect and audit the accounts of the association before the declaration of a final dividend, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury:—

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT BY LOANS ON ORNAMENTS.

Tribhowun Laldas, Shewram Tribhowun, and Lukhmidas Tribhowun, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, were again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 4th November 1869, engaged in a conspiracy for the purpose of cheating and dishonestly inducing persons to advance money on the security of ornaments far above their real value; with having caused divers ornaments to be made in order to obtain on pledge of them more money than their real value; with falsely representing that the ornaments were made of gold and stuffed with wax whereas the same were made of gold and stuffed with antimony, red lead, or other material heavier than wax, &c. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the defence.

The enquiry commenced on Friday, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued on Saturday. One witness, Jeitha Nagjee, said, in answer to the Advocate-General, that the statements made by him in his examination before the magistrate were false; that he had been kept in jail more than a month; and that he made those statements through fear of the police. His Lordship was so struck with the man's barefaced perjury that he ordered his deposition in Court to be taken down by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown. Jeitha was ordered to be detained in Court until the close of the case.

During the examination of another witness by Mr. Starling, Mr. Anstey, while sitting in his chair, objected to a question put to the witness, when

Mr. Justice Green said—If you have objections to make, you should get up and make them in a proper manner instead of sitting there and making a noise. It is very indecent.

Mr. Anstey—I have made the objection. I cannot make it before the question is put.

Mr. Justice Green—If you had got up on your legs and made the objection in the proper manner——

Mr. Anstey—I must make the objection as soon as the question is put, and before the answer is given.

Mr. Justice Green—It is a proper objection. You might have got up on your legs and made it in the proper manner.

This remark had the desired effect. Mr. Anstey got up on his legs and repeated the objection.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, I have got up on my legs and made the objection.

Mr. Justice Green—You did not so in the first instance. It is a proper objection.

The examination of the witness then proceeded.

At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. Scoble informed the Court that he and his learned friend had considered the case since the rising of the Court, and they thought that the accomplice, Jeitha Nagjee, upon whose evidence the case for the prosecution mainly rested, having contradicted the statement made by him before the magistrate, it would not be right to ask the jury to consider the case on evidence which was not corroborated. The learned counsel did not, therefore, wish to proceed with the case any further.

His Lordship remarked that the course the learned gentlemen had taken was a proper course. Unless the evidence of the accomplice, Jeitha Nagjee, was corroborated, his Lordship would have told the jury that the charges could not be sustained. Jeitha told quite a different story from what appeared on the depositions; and his Lordship thought it would have occupied the time of the Court and the jury unnecessarily if the enquiry had proceeded further.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged. The witness Jeitha Nagjee, who was detained by his Lordship's order, was discharged from custody.

JE NE COMPRENDS PAS.

(*From the Circle Club Papers.*)

I met her seeing the play
That had taken Paris by storm—
Not one of those dramas gay
That they put in such fleshly form,
But one for its wit renowned,
A brilliant picture of life,
And the moral that love is crowned
With the theft of somebody's wife!

I trembled that one so dear
Should listen to language framed
To tutor the heart and ear
To things that are scarcely named.
I spoke to her—almost mad;
She answered—my passion to quench—
"They say it is dreadfully bad,
But *I* cannot follow the French!"

Blest grammar that makes a bar
I love each difficult verb—
The genders that may not jar,
Lest they the sense disturb;
The adverbs I could embrace—
I could have hugged each noun,
That kept her in fragrant grace,
Pure from the taint of the town.

And now we are wed I and,
While walking the world among,
That ever in impure mind
For her has a foreign tongue;
Like some clear crystal stream
Her nature shines in her eyes,
And of evil no more can dream
Than a lily can listen to lies!

—*Times of India.* SIDNEY BLANCHARD.

IT appears that when the valuable oil wells of the United States cease to yield oil, they often pour out gas, and in such quantity as to be of greater value than the oil; and now in some places wells are dug merely for gas. Towns, factories, and dwelling-houses, are lit and heated by its means. One well, 800 feet deep, was sunk in Ohio in 1866, and there has been a constant flow of gas from it from then until now, and the force of the outflow is immense. In some of the wells the gas is merely burnt for the sake of the lamp-black it will yield.

EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING CAROLINA RICE IN INDIA.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1873.

FROM the Hon. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, Simla.

SIR,—As requested in the letter from your Department No. 290, dated 2nd May 1872, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following brief account of the results of the experiments made last season in Sind and in the Northern and Southern Divisions of this Presidency with the supply of the Carolina rice seed received from England in March 1872.

2. In the Province of Sind the seed was distributed to the Collectors of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore and the Political Superintendents, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier. The Commissioner in Sind has thus summarized the results of the experiments made in those districts:—

In the Kurrachee collectorate the plant was transplanted and the outturn is stated to have been but fair, and not at all as good as a really heavy crop. The cleaned specimens seem to have been much broken from the rude Sindhi mode of husking.

In the Shohbandar talooka of the same collectorate, where country rice is extensively grown, the climate appears unsuited to its growth.

In Hyderabad the results were below the average. The seed is reported to have been old, and only one-third germinated.

In the Shikarpore collectorate the seed was sown in the talookas of Larkhana, Mehar, Rohri, Shikarpore and Sukkur. In Larkhana floods destroyed the plants. In Mehar the experiments were more successful, the out-turn appearing rather less than thirty-fold. The grain produced was whiter and thicker than the best quality of Sindhi rice (Sugdasi), and according to native taste excellent. The cultivators are anxious to obtain the seed, and all produced is being bought up for re-distribution with a view to testing the acclimatized seed. In some parts of Rohri the seed was destroyed by floods, and in those in which it was harvested it was not thought superior to the Sind rice.

The Deputy Collector of Shikarpore compares the Carolina and Sind grain. The crop of the former is said to take longer ripening, the straw is coarse and not so suitable for fodder, the produce is less; the grain however is considerably larger, and less liable to damage from storms. He reports the seed as being in favour with the cultivators, who desire more of it.

The Political Superintendents of the Upper Sind Frontier and of Thar and Parkar report that the seed was much injured by floods, and that which was harvested was not thought much of. They attribute these disappointing results to ignorance on the cultivators' part as to the way in which it should be cultivated.

The Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind does not think the seed had a fair chance, owing to a defective fall of rain. He expresses an opinion that the Carolina rice requires too much water * to allow of its being grown to any great extent with much hope of success where the Nar or Persian wheel is the sole means of watering it.

The Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that "owing to the instructions regarding the sowing of the seed having been but imperfectly followed, to the flooding of the fields that were planted, or to the want of interest taken in the trials, the experiments were not as successful as he could wish."

3. In the Southern Division the seed was sent to the Collectors of Dharwar, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, Canara and Ahmednuggur, with instructions from the Revenue Commissioner "that each officer should carefully distribute it for experiment among intelligent cultivators in the rice-growing districts of his charge, with strict injunctions that the seed was to be sown separately, and not mixed with other kinds of rice."

It is stated that in the Belgaum collectorate the experiments resulted in total failure, although the rice seed was sown in carefully-selected land, and all measures taken to give it every advantage; most of the seed failed to germinate, and that which sprouted in many cases produced little or no grain.

In the Canara collectorate the rice seed was sown at the usual time, but the excessive rain-fall proved unfavourable to its growth, and consequently the returns were small; in one instance, however, 19 seers of the seed produced an out-turn of 840 seers.

An instance of complete success has been reported in the village of Moorood in the Dapuli talooka of the Rutnagherry collectorate, where 1½ pailies (equivalent to 6 seers) of the seed yielded 3½ maunds of grain; it is stated that the soil and the mode of cultivation chosen in this instance were exactly suited to Carolina rice. Of the other experiments made in the Rutnagherry collectorate, two partially succeeded, and the rest generally failed, either from want of sufficient water and the barrenness of the soil, or from a mistake made in selecting heavy soil for cultivating the seed. It is inferred from the results of these experiments in this collectorate, that the soil for Carolina seed must be the drier description of rice land, and the mode of cultivation to be followed should be exactly that which is adopted for the 'Halve

collection, the results of the one analysed has already been given in conjunction with the wheat from Sind.

PUNJAUB.

Fifty-four samples were sent from this province, amongst which were two of coffee and two of wheat. Although no samples were taken for examination, the collection of the whole deserves very great credit.

INDORE

exhibited thirteen samples of seeds, ginger, and turmeric.

BENGAL

forwarded forty-four samples, comprising rice, wheat, barley, mustard, three samples of coriander seed, two samples of chillies, turmeric, &c.; in all seventeen.

MADRAS

exhibited only forty-two samples of wheat, rice, barley, maize, gram, mustard, and chowlee. I was given to understand that samples of cinchona bark were sent, but were removed before I had an opportunity of selecting specimens.

OUDE

sent sixty-three seeds and roots, including ginger, turmeric, nine samples of rice in the husk, and oats. A very interesting and good collection of other seeds make up the number.

MAHABLESHWUR.

Three samples of cinchona bark, grown on the Government plantation at Lingmulla, were sent to the Exhibition, a portion of each of which I obtained for examination. The cultivation of cinchona has become such an important question for India, that I copy in full the labels upon each sample, commencing with the youngest bark:—

No. 1—Bark of cinchona removed in May 1871. Age of tree 3 years, height 5½ feet, girth 1 ft. 4 inch.

No. 2—Bark of cinchona removed in May 1871. Age of tree 4 years, height 12½ feet, girth 1 ft. 8 inches.

No. 3—Bark of cinchona removed in January 1873. Age of tree 6 years, height 12 feet, girth 1 ft. 6 inches.

Upon examination they gave the following percentages of total alkaloids and mineral matters:—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Per cent. of total alkaloids.	2·25	2·05	1·815
Mineral matter	4·50	5·30	6·10

I do not understand cinchona cultivation sufficiently to explain why the youngest bark should contain the most alkaloids, although it is easy to understand why it should contain the least mineral matter. I am under the impression that this is a question which our scientific men, who have had an opportunity of paying considerable attention to the subject, are not fully agreed upon.

Unfortunately, as I have mentioned before, the barks from the Neilgherries were removed before I was requested by the Committee to report upon these products. An estimation of the alkaloids in the barks from the two districts would have had considerable interest.

A sample of bark grown at Darjeeling, examined by me some time since, gave 3·2 per cent. of total alkaloids.

Referring to the report on cinchona cultivation in Bengal by Dr. C. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for 1871-72, a copy of which report I have before me, I find he states that "the prunings and thinnings of the year of the Government cinchona plantations of British Sikkim amounted to 39,000 lbs. of dry bark, some of the best of which has *again* been sent home for sale in London. If the dry bark will yield three per cent. of useful alkaloids, the produce under review would give 1,170 lbs. of alkaloids, which might be worth to Government Rs. 25 a pound, or Rs. 29,250 in all."

This quotation from Dr. King's report raises two suggestions:—

Firstly,—The evident importance of the cinchona cultivation to India.

Secondly,—What reason is there, when India has to import such large quantities of the active principle of this bark, that she should export any of the raw material, and be at the expense of English labour and knowledge to extract the alkaloids it contains? Surely there are men sufficiently well educated and versed in chemical knowledge in the Government employ who would be capable of superintending such a manufacture.

NAGPORE

exhibited a sample of bees-wax superior in quality to much that is to be met with in Bombay, a considerable quantity of which is imported from England.

It is gratifying to know that most of the other collections of grains used for human and cattle consumption, sent in from the other Bombay districts, were highly commendatory, and deserving of considerable encouragement. The analyses of several grains received from these different districts will be found in this report.

In respect to the collections of food-products from the other different collectorates of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, commanding as they do, *with two or three exceptions*, equal merit, it is impossible for me to make any further distinction between them.

I understand that before I had an opportunity to examine these products, Mr. Halsey, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, had occasion to select the best samples of grain sent in from the other provinces, in order to forward them to the Vienna and South Kensington Exhibitions; consequently, I am unable to report upon the products of these districts.

I should conclude Mr. Halsey made his selections without chemical examination, only depending upon his judgment obtained by observation as to the respective value of such Indian grains.

Strictly speaking, the Committee directed me to report upon *the food grains*, but I hope I shall be excused for slightly exceeding their instructions.

I found in the Rotunda samples of iron-stones and coals sent in for exhibition from different districts. As it is impossible to judge of the quality of an iron stone without an assay, I took the liberty of asking Mr. Terry, who kindly complied with my request, to supply me with samples of these stones and coals, thinking it would be of interest to arrive at the percentage of metal each stone contained, and also the amount of combustible matter in the two coals.

The following are the quantities of metallic iron the stones from each district contained:—

	Percentage of metallic iron.
Iron-stone from Dharwar	40·3
* Chalk-stone from Dharwar	21·4
Iron-stone from Kulladghee Hill	55·5
Iron-stone from Karwar	62·5
Do. from Kairs, No. 1.	59·7
† Do. do. 2.	44·6
Do. do. 3.	50·6

The iron in all these stones exists, more or less, as a low oxide. It is an interesting question whether the superior quality of the iron, of which, as a rule, there can be no doubt, produced by the crude native process, may not be as much due to the peculiar character of these Indian iron-stones, as to any skill the native iron smelters may possess.

COAL.

The mineral exhibited marked as Vudwan Coal I found not to be coal at all, although its appearance might lead a superficial observer to suppose it was an anthracite or stone coal; upon examination it gave the following results:—

	Per cent.
Matters capable of combustion	6·6
Mineral matters	93·4
	100·0

The mineral matters contained 8 per cent. of oxide of iron and alumina, the residue consisting of insoluble silicate, chiefly silicate of iron.

The coal sent from Kutch was a species of lignite coal containing—

	Per cent.
Matters capable of combustion	89·8
Mineral matters	10·2
	100·0

Although this coal would not be such a great heat-producer as the harder sorts of coal, it is of its kind a very good sample.

Before closing my report I may mention that the large quantity of nitrogenous matter found in the grains examined, explodes the idea that the support of our Indian population is due to rice.

Although rice is so largely consumed, and forms perhaps the basis of the native food, as a rule it is never eaten without being mixed with a certain quantity of these rich nitrogenous grains, making in all a far more rich in nitrogen than food consumed in colder climates.

I have the honour to remain, yours most obediently,

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

* This stone, a light purplish chalky stone, containing as it does manganese, must be a valuable stone to mix with other iron ores in the smelting, although not containing in itself a large percentage of metal.

† The iron in this stone existed as a silicate and a protoxide; when the iron in the one was raised to the highest stage of oxidation, it gave 11·33 per cent. above the weight taken.

MR. OGILVIE'S ADVENTURE.

A CONTEMPORARY has received from Attock the following details of the affair at Huzroo:—

Burglaries, with cutting and wounding, are by no means uncommon in the Pathan villages and along our border. The present case only assumed an important appearance from the fact of a European officer having received a slight wound. Two or three cases of a similar nature have occurred quite lately. It appears that these men come over from the other side of the Indus to commit burglaries in the villages of the Chutch plain. Their movements were apparently watched, and information was, in a roundabout way, received by the police to the effect that the three men would be in some ruined houses in Huzroo, on the night of the 19th. Mr. Ogilvie, the Assistant Commissioner of Attock, happening to be in Huzroo that day, immediate information was given to him by the police. He ordered them to assemble at his quarters at night, when he would endeavour to capture the men. Late at night they all started fully armed, headed by Mr. Ogilvie with a *tulwar*. They had passed one empty house, when three men rushed out—one armed with a flint pistol, the other with a knife, the third apparently unarmed. The first attempted to fire at the Deputy Inspector, but the pistol would not go off at once, and the Deputy Inspector grappled with the man and knocked the pistol out of his hand; afterwards in the struggle this man had his hand cut off by a blow from Mr. Ogilvie's sword. The second burglar struck Mr. Ogilvie on the forehead, inflicting a slight wound, but he received in return a cut with the sword, and was seized. The third robber escaped in the darkness. The wounded men were removed to the police station at once. The one who was cut down did not long survive. Before he died it was ascertained that he was a Pathan from Eusofraie. The other man is doing well; he insists that he was the informer, and did not belong to the band. If this be the case it was strange that he should have been armed with a pistol which he endeavoured to fire at the Deputy Inspector of Police. It was fortunate that Mr. Ogilvie was with the police on this occasion, as the affair turned out of so serious a nature. It would have been quite impossible to have taken the prisoners without force of arms, and they were on the aggressive from the commencement.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DURING the week there have been no less than four murders in the island of Penang, and all of the murdered men have been Chinese.—*Penang Gazette*.

A NEW has been caught cutting open a sack of coffee which was lying at one of the stations on the Madras line. The instrument used was a piece of glass, and a large quantity of coffee was taken out.

THE vagrant O'Neil, *alias* Thompson, who was taken up at Madras the other day on a charge of having returned to India within five years of his deportation, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WE believe that a Bengalee gentleman, admirably fitted to represent the ryots, has consented to apply to be sent to give evidence to the Commons' Committee on the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal.—*Friend of India*.

THE Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, of Bombay, who has accompanied Dr. Murray Mitchell to Europe, is now visiting Ireland, and is expected to go to America in October next to be present at the Evangelical Alliance Conference.—*Indian Mirror*.

UNDER orders received from Government, the discount of two pice in the rupee, hitherto allowed to private purchasers of stamps at the Calcutta Stamp Office, has been discontinued from the 1st of July, though it is still allowed to licensed vendors.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A *sowar* in the service of the ex-King of Oudh met with his death last Tuesday morning in a tank in the compound of the house. He had, it appears, been ailing, and went to the tank to bathe, but as it is believed, being weak and ignorant of the art of swimming, he lost his balance and was drowned.—*Indian Daily News*.

A CALCUTTA paper understands that Lieutenant-Colonel Elderton, late Cantonment Magistrate at Dum-dum, has been recommended for employment, when again fit for duty, as Cantonment Magistrate in the Upper Provinces. Lieutenant-Colonel Elderton is now in England on sick leave, which he was obliged to take on account of a severe attack of rheumatic fever.

DACOITY.—We hear that a serious dacoity took place in the house of a goldsmith last Saturday night at Pounan, in the district of Hooghly. The ruffians entered the house between one and two o'clock in the morning, and looted jewels and other articles to the extent of five thousand rupees. It is reported that most of these articles belong to the customers of the goldsmith, and he will therefore have to replace them. —*Englishman*.

THE Calcutta papers tell of a bird, probably of the magpie or mina order, which is being exhibited at the house of a Baboo in that city. At the bidding of its master it will, so it is reported, select from a heap of papers slips containing certain names as numbers which are called out. It is said to be trained under the effect of opium. A contemporary suggests that the Baboos should go through a course of that drug instead of entering the University.

ON Friday evening last, we hear that the first theatrical representation of the season by the Simla amateurs was held at the Assembly Rooms for the benefit of "Little Minnie," who seems to be a great favourite with high and low at Simla. The performance was largely supported by the Viceroy and the leading members of the community. Captains Fitzgeorge and Carmichael, Major Minto Elliot, and Messrs. Keene and Dunnage, with one or two ladies, performed on the occasion.

DEATH OF A BENGALEE POET.—We are exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. Michael Muddoosoodun Dutt, barrister-at-law, and the well-known Bengali poet. This melancholy event took place on Sunday last. He died in the last stage of poverty, in the General Hospital at Alipore, and had himself seen his beloved wife snatched away by the cruel hand of death only three days previously. He has left three children unprovided for. He was undoubtedly one of the brightest intellects of Bengal, and we propose shortly to give an account of his life, the closing scene of which has been of so affecting a character.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE snakes of Serampore appear to be under the belief that the rains are already begun, for they have appeared in numbers during the last week. On Saturday morning a native lad in the bazaar was bitten and died almost immediately. About a week ago an old *durwan* of our office was bitten, but by what species of snake could not be found out. He would not be prevailed upon to go to the doctor but treated himself with some external application incessantly for six hours. Although the part affected swelled to an unnatural size, the man soon recovered. The antidote he used consisted of a decoction of certain Himalayan herbs.—*Friend of India*.

IMPUDENCE FROM A SERVANT.—Mr. Jesudasen Pillay, Collector of the Madras Municipality, charged his coachman with intentionally insulting him with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. While the complainant was getting into his carriage he was informed that a grease cup of one of the wheels was missing. He questioned the defendant, when the latter in a very insolent manner told him he knew nothing about it, that it was not his business to look after all that, and that he must employ a horse-keeper to do so. While the defendant was driving complainant to his office he made use of all sorts of indecent expressions, and on the complainant alighting at his office the defendant followed him, threw the whip and harness down, and abused him. His Worship sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRIPLE MURDER BY A BELOOCHEE.—A village, Trans-Jhelum, in the Jhung districts, has been the scene of a fearful murder. A man of the Belooch caste, suspecting his wife of an intrigue with another man, watched for an opportunity, conceal ing himself in a hut near a well, where it would appear an assignation had been arranged. When the paramour came, the husband ran out and being unable to overtake him turned on his wife with a hatchet, which he had brought with him. With this weapon, he first killed his wife and then wounded her mother and two other women, who ran up to the rescue, inflicting injuries from which the mother has died, and the other two are not expected to survive. The criminal gave himself up at the nearest police station, confessing what he had done, and when brought before the magistrate he said he couldn't bear his misery any longer, that the mother and the other two women were all assisting in the intrigue, and that his only regret was that he had failed in killing a fifth, the paramour.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

A PLAGUE OF FLIES.—Even Simla seems not to be without its drawbacks. A correspondent writes to the *Delhi Gazette*:—We have had a plague of flies for some days back, in fact since the last shower:—that was on Monday. Fly papers (poisoned) are of little use. For every *one* that dies, ten come to the funeral. Than the dying flies get into the cream-jug, and into the tea-cups, and into the soup. Last night, late, I found a million or two, more or less, on a piece of suspended wire, and had the pleasure of polishing them off on a great scale with a lighted candle. The poor nuisances came down in a black shower. But, worse than the common house-flies, are the sandflies, minute wretches discernible only with the aid of a microscope, but fearfully distressing; witness the wrists, arms, and fair necks of half the ladies in Simla. You can't see them (I mean the sandflies) but the irritation caused by their venomous bite is an experience not easily described. A few weeks hence, the houses will be swarming with fleas and bugs—to prevent us from enjoying overmuch the blessed rains which are coming—and then the minor miseries of houseflies and sandflies will almost be forgotten in the presence of greater evils.

AFGHANISTAN.

WE also hear that the Ameer has again directed his officers to collect and store up grain: that consequently grain is being brought in from the surrounding parts and is being stored up in the Balla Hissar.

THE news has reached us from Peshawur, that the Ameer has sent word to the Shinwarries, Momunds, &c. telling them, that in future he will refrain from compelling their men to serve in the army, but that in case of any necessity arising, he will require their aid.

They have replied stating that they would render him no aid even if called upon to do so, and that he was at liberty to exercise any sort of tyranny or oppression over them that he desired. Their reason for refusing to comply with his order was, they said, because the Akhoond of Swat had forbidden them to do so.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE evrenues of the principal English Foreign Missionary Societies in 1872 are stated to have been as follows:—The Wesleyan Society heads the list, exhibiting a revenue of £156,910; the Church Mission Society follows, £156,440; the London is next, £115,070; the S. P. G. is fourth, £113,124. The Baptist Mission Society shows £38,614. The Primitive Methodists have a distinct Society, with an income of £32,257, but this Society has Clodes Home Mission in its work. The two great Mission bodies of the Church of England contribute together for the foreign work, £269,564; seven Nonconformist Societies contribute £87,114.

THE CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR TO THE PREFECTS.

("TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 11.

IT cannot be considered surprising if a Minister who comes into office for the first time, and whose previous career has given him no experience of government, should at first find it necessary to trust much to his subordinates, and especially to place great confidence in an Under-Secretary of State, already inured to the labours and routine of official life. The appointment of M. Beulé to the important post of Minister of the Interior did not escape criticism, and many persons thought that a post might have been given him for which he is better qualified. He is conversant with the *belles lettres* a former professor of rhetoric and archæology, and he succeeded Halévy, as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of the Fine Arts, on which subject he made the only really telling speech he has yet delivered in the Assembly. He is clearly designated, as an artist, a scholar, and a literary man, for the post of Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, now held by M. Batbie, who might have made a very good Minister of the Interior. But the latter gentleman, in his capacity of Reporter to the Committee of Fifteen, was the originator of the famous phrase, *Gouvernement de Combat*, and this prevented his being named to the Home Department. It was thought that M. Beulé would find his labours greatly facilitated, and would have time afforded him to acquire the necessary administrative knowledge, by the appointment, as Under-Secretary, of M. Pascal, who held that office under M. de Goulard. M. Pascal has considerable administrative experience, has been Prefect of two Departments, and combines conciliatory manners with firmness and tact. He is a Conservative Republican of the Left Centre, is generally popular and esteemed, and, when his reappointment was known (he resigned when M. de Goulard went out), it was commonly said that he, at least for some time, would be the real Minister of the Interior. He seems to have been so rather too much, for, however small M. Beulé's experience of such matters, he could not but have been struck by the impropriety of the circular which M. Pascal, without submitting it to his chief, and in a moment of aberration very unusual with him, despatched, on the 4th inst.; to the French Prefects. By this time it has appeared in your columns, and you will have been struck by its glaring impropriety, as well as by the imprudence which supplied the Opposition with so damaging a weapon. Although sent in cipher, M. Pascal surely could not suppose that it would remain secret for many days after its communication to more than 80 Prefectures. It soon reached the hands of Gambetta, who well knew how to use it to the best advantage. "A very bad sitting for the new Ministry!" the *Débats* this morning exultingly exclaimed, and, indeed, it is not to be desired, for the sake either of the De Broglie Cabinet or of Marshal MacMahon—who is not yet President for five years, or irresponsible—that such an *exposé* as that of yesterday should be frequently renewed. Before the sitting was over M. Pascal's resignation was in the hands of the Government, but M. Beulé cannot escape the responsibility of the unlucky circular, and it is due to him to say that he frankly and courageously accepted it, while pointing out that the heading and signature of the document showed it did not proceed from him, and at the same time declaring he had not seen it before it was sent. M. Gambetta, in reading the circular, accentuated the most compromising passages, while the Left laughed and exclaimed, and the Right was agitated by conflicting emotions. He began by speaking of the suppression of the *Corsaire*. "If you think, gentlemen, that to abolish a journal by decree, without bringing the Editor or Director before a judicial authority——" Here Viscount de Cumont, who, in the days of Gambetta rule was editor of the *Journal de l'Ouest*, a Legitimist journal published at Angers, struck in, "It is what you did for me, M. Gambetta." "Fix a day for an interpellation," replied the leader of the Extreme Left, "and we will discuss your case, but this is not the time." And he proceeded to speak of clandestine designs and practices, amid the denials of the Right. "Deny them not, gentlemen," he said, "you would repent your precipitation." He read the circular very slowly amidst frequent interruptions, to which he occasionally replied in terms of cutting sarcasm. "You are very unpleasantly impressed," he said "and you have reason to be so. Your delicacy is wounded and your modesty outraged. You have been accused of being the *protégés* of the Empire, but now you are becoming its plagiarists and even out-Heroding it." "It is only what you daily did," put in Deputy Vinay, alluding to Gambetta's reign at Tours and Bordeaux, which was certainly arbitrary enough. But he was not to be turned aside by the occasional shots of the Government guerillas. His position was good and he held it, and did his work well. It was hard upon the Ministry, thus compromised by the excessive zeal of a subordinate. "It is the pillory!" exclaimed a Deputy, when poor M. Beulé got into the tribune to make the best of a very bad case. "The National Assembly, protesting against the circular of the Minister of the Interior"—thus ran the order of the day of the Extreme Left. Blustering Baragnon rose to retort, "What did you do in your day?" This brought up the members of the moderate sections of the Opposition, to whom that retort did not apply. It seemed ordained that the position of the Government, already sufficiently unpleasant, was to be aggravated by the indiscretions of its own people. Count Rampon rose to repudiate association with the Extreme Left, and also with a Government capable of sending such a circular. "Never," he said, "in the worst times of the Empire, would the Government have dared to write it." Again M. Beulé protested against the interpretation put upon certain passages of the circular. To him succeeded Henri Germain, ready, clear, and incisive, as usual, and he clinched the nail Count Rampon had driven—I will not say into the coffin of the Cabinet, because it will survive this disagreeable episode although it will do wisely not to risk one or two more of the same kind. The votes given are now known to you. The majority for Ministers may seem handsome, but it was not too much under such damaging circumstances, and it might not be forthcoming another day. The *Soleil*, now the principal supporter of Government in the Paris Press to-day makes light of the affair, and almost treats it as a triumph, and this is only, as the French says, *dans son rôle*, but the *Debats* is nearer the truth when it quotes the words of Pyrrhus, and says that two or three more such victories might be equivalent to a defeat. A benevolent way of looking at the affair is to admit that the framer of the circular had misunderstood or exceeded his instructions. M. Beulé protested against the interpretation put upon a passage which, nevertheless, hardly admits of two constructions, and insisted upon the purity of his intentions, and that he never dreamed of taking 500 or 600 journals into his pay. It is not the first time that a Minister has found his responsibility heavy in consequence of his having trusted too much to his subordinates. The storm in yesterday's Chamber has swept away poor M. Pascal like a feather, but, so far as I yet know, M. Beulé may be expected to weather it.

The early part of yesterday's sitting was interesting by reason of an able speech made by M. Lepère, of the Left, on the subject of the suppression of the *Corsaire*, in the course of which he read extracts from certain Bonapartist papers. "It was a belief of the middle ages," says one of those journals, "that to exterminate a certain number of Saracens or heretics was a passport to heaven. It may be a superstition on our part, but we have the same ideas; and to strike at the Republicans seems to us one of the most rigorous duties of our existence. Instead of undertaking a crusade for the holy sepulchre, we remain in France, fighting for a cause equally holy, for our country defiled by you and dishonoured by your presence." This may do as a specimen of the passages quoted. Several Deputies demanded the names of the papers. "You will easily find them," replied M. Lepère; "you know very well you cannot prosecute them." The Left laughed. Repeated inquiries and taunts could not induce M. Lepère to give the names, and it is difficult to divine his reason for such reticence. Such papers richly deserve exposure. But there is a one-sided delicacy about mentioning names in France. Malefactors committed for trial on criminal charges are usually designated only by their initials, as if it were feared they would feel hurt by publicity. Such squeamishness is curious on the part of a press which in many other respects is often extremely unscrupulous. There are papers which frequently deal in gross private scandals and in injurious personalities, but which, if a swindler or forger is arrested, will designate him as the *Sieur* X! It seems, from yesterday's debate, that the feelings of the scurrilous journalist, like those of the cutpurse, are entitled to special forbearance and consideration.

THE discipline of the Russian army is very different from that of our own. With us a colonel can only award as the highest punishment 10 days' fine for drunkenness, a forfeiture of five days' pay for absence, seven days' imprisonment, and twenty-one days' confinement to barracks. In the Russian army even a corporal can give twenty-four hours confinement to barracks, or an extra four of duty. An officer commanding a half-battery squadron or company can give two months' imprisonment in barracks, four extra hours of duty, eight days' imprisonment in the guard room, five days' solitary confinement, with bread and water, 115 lashes to men on punishment list. An officer commanding a battalion, a division of cavalry, or battery, can award three months' confinement to barracks, six hours extra tours of duty, fourteen days' confinement to the guard-room, and eight days' solitary confinement, with bread and water, and 125 lashes. With regard to the punishment of officers, the commander of a company squadron or half-battery can inflict a verbal or written reprimand, or either privately or in the presence of the officers; and two extra hours of duty. An officer commanding a battalion division of cavalry, or battery, can award reprimands, three extra tours of duty, six days' confinement to the house.—*Court Journal*.

PARTIES IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

("TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 8.

THE present moment of tranquillity in political affairs seems favourable to the examination of the divisions in the French Assembly. The different sections of the Left remain much as they were prior to the 24th of May, as regards their political tendencies, although the Left, like the Right, has found it necessary to modify its attitude. The Extreme Left, which thought itself in a fair way to become the legal Government of the country, was hit hard on the 24th of May. Before that date, as now, it was opposed to the Government on all the principal questions of the time. It denied that the present Assembly possessed Constituent powers, and insisted on an immediate Dissolution. To this the Government was entirely opposed, its intention being to organise, with the aid of the present Chamber, a Conservative Republic based on laws especially directed against the exaggerated tendencies and doctrines of the Extreme Left. In financial and educational questions this party widely differed from the Government, with which it was also at variance with respect to military and religious questions. Agreement between people of such conflicting views might well seem impossible; but the Extreme Left knew that M. Thiers desired to maintain the Republic, and that they need not fear his making any move in a Monarchical sense, and, therefore, they adhered to his Government and supported him by their votes. But the Right refused to believe that the Left did this solely for the reason just stated, and which seemed inadequate to explain so curious a political phenomenon as the support of a Government by a party disagreeing with it on all the principal political, economical, and social questions. The Conservatives insisted that it was only in the Assembly that M. Thiers was in disagreement with the Radicals, and that, out of doors, he showed them much favour. Thanks to the latitude allowed them, it was said they were making such progress in the country that they reckoned on obtaining a formidable majority at the next elections, and in thus legally getting the Government of France into their hands. Under the MacMahon-De Broglie Government, the Extreme Left is perforce in opposition; a change of attitude which allows the Ministry to bring all its influence to bear against it in the country; and that it will do so, thoroughly and unreservedly, there can be no doubt. The greatest sufferers, therefore, by the defeat of the 24th of May are the Radicals, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they will lose ground in the country under the vigorous pressure of the new Administration.

The party next to the Radicals is what may be termed the pure or proper Left. It is Republican, but not Socialist. Although combined in opposition with the Radicals, it may manage to content itself with the present Government so long as it shall maintain the Republic. It is less obedient than the Extreme Left to the pressure of the electoral mob, and there are points on which it stands almost as far asunder from its immediate neighbours as from the Right. Thus, for instance it desires a democratic Republic, but utterly repudiates a Socialist Republic; whereas the Radicals maintain that Democracy can exist only by the application of Socialist doctrines. Although in opposition, the pure Left may find it possible to vote for some of the Constitutional laws presented to the Chamber. It is not so bent upon a Dissolution as are the Radicals, and would accept the Republic even from the present Assembly. Moreover, the men of the pure Left, which includes M. Grevy and some others of that stamp, are not utterly impossible as candidates for the Government of the country. The formation of a Cabinet from its rank would not necessarily be a signal for alarm, whereas the accession of the Radicals to office would cause an immediate panic among all who have anything to lose.

The Left Centre has two divisions—one of them in alliance with the pure Left, the other favourable to a Conservative Republic, but not to one based on Democratic or Socialist principles. Indeed, recent events have clearly shown that what is called the Left Centre is now split into two very distinct parties, one of which has a decided leaning to the Right. They are estimated to be of nearly equal strength, each about 80 votes. If the new Government, which was formed from the Right, intends to have a working majority in the Chamber and not to risk an early defeat, it must manage to win to its side that part of the Left Centre which is quite willing to support a Conservative policy, on condition of the maintenance of the Republic. The Majority that now supports Government is composed of two very distinct elements—first, the Monarchical, which may be taken to comprise those who would accept the Presidency of the Duc d'Aumale, and those who would be content with nothing less than the Comte de Chambord as King of France, and all the intermediate shades. This is by far the largest group, and, indeed, may be said to form nearly the whole of the present Majority. Divided on questions of persons, principles, and forms, it is united by its Monarchical affinities. Its members may support the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte de Paris, or the Comte de Chambord, but they are all Monarchists of old standing. Joined to this group to form the present Majority, we have the Bonapartist band, who cannot properly be called Monarchists, but rather Imperialist democrats. They have no real sympathy with the Royalists, and their only point of resemblance is that both alike are to a certain degree acceptable to the *bourgeoisie*, because they are supposed to offer guarantees of order, and also that both alike reject the Republican form. The Bonapartists, as I pointed out in *The Times* of Saturday, are few in number, but this little group of 32 Deputies is the most active, the boldest, and the least circumspect section of the Majority which it makes up. It has neither the tenacious resignation of the Legitimists, nor the Orleanist flexibility and readiness for a compromise. It desires to go ahead, and will be troublesome to the Government if its wishes are not complied with. It seems, then, as a natural consequence of the state of affairs above sketched, that the Government has only two lines of conduct to choose between. Either it must retain and conciliate the Bonapartists, adopt restrictive measures, and gain time by prolonging the present provisional state of affairs, to facilitate a Monarchical combination, or it must adopt a policy calculated to win to its side the 80 members of the Left Centre who come nearest to the Right, and whose alliance would give it a real majority. The first of these two systems can hardly prove profitable to the Legitimists, to the partisans of the Comte de Paris or to those of the Duc d'Aumale, unless these three parties were to effect a fusion based on the decease of the Comte de Chambord, during whose life the idea of fusion will never be more than a vain dream. It would offer greater probabilities of advantage to the Bonapartists, who in a few years will have a young Emperor already to present to France. It might be an advantage to this country if the Monarchical parties could make up their minds to waive their irreconcilable aspirations in favour of Napoleon IV., but to that they are not likely to consent, although their own success is rendered impossible by their rivalries.

The only practical course for the present Government to adopt seems to be that of so shaping its policy as to win the support of the Conservative Left Centre, and thus acquire a firm basis in the Assembly. This ought not to be difficult. The Thiers Government brought in Bills of a Constituent character, having for their object the organization, not the proclamation, of the Republic. It is reported that the present Ministry intends delaying the discussion of those Bills, and, if it does so, it will most certainly be accused of reactionary tendencies and of secret design against the Republic. It cannot afford to stand still. Already it is spoken of as procrastinating, as desirous to gain time, as unable to decide on a line of policy. It needs to be doing, or it will discourage its friends and rejoice its enemies. It ought not to have much difficulty in discerning the course to adopt. If it desires to dispel suspicions and to gain additional support where it greatly needs it, if it wishes to increase its strength and to prop itself upon the truly Liberal and Conservative party in the Chamber and in the country, it will do wisely to hasten the discussion of the Bills in question, and so prove that its intention is not to disorganize what already exists, but to establish a Government on the Republican model, Conservative in its essence, and which may alike conciliate aspirants to liberty and those interests which require for their safeguard order in the country and stability in its institutions.

AN English Church paper has the following about Mr. Disraeli:—It was not generally known at Viscountess Beaconsfield's death that her fortune passed away to the family of her first husband, Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Mr. Disraeli is, therefore, unable to keep up the same position as he was wont to keep during her life. Still he has his pension of £2,000 a year as an ex-Cabinet Minister, which no one will grudge him for his long services to the public; and some years ago an eccentric old lady in Devonshire left him the bulk of her fortune, amounting to about £25,000. But Hughendon has to be maintained, and a public man has many calls on his purse, even if he should have no family. Mr. Disraeli is now a solitary man, and keeps aloof from all party and public demonstrations. It may be even gathered from a sentence in a recent letter written by him that he would fain retire from the leadership of the Opposition. This is what he wrote last week in answer to an invitation:—"Although, at the request of my friends, I am endeavouring to assist in conducting the Parliamentary business of the Conservative party, I am otherwise living in seclusion." There is a sadness in this language which will come home to most of us. It seems to show that he would gladly have done with politics, and is only kept in harness by the solicitation of others.

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